

6 Br. 1855

# THE MAINE FARMER

VOL. XXIII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1855.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

THE PLUM TREE.

The plum is a delicious fruit, and if it were not for two things might be raised in Maine with the greatest ease. These two things are the black knot and the curculio.

The origin of the first is as yet clouded with a little mystery, and the natural history of the latter is not fully understood. As the penalty of this ignorance respecting these two formidable enemies of the plum, we are often doomed to lose both tree and fruit.

We hope every man who has any land on which he can raise fruit, will not only set out plum trees, but also make it a study to ascertain exact knowledge respecting these enemies referred to. We have made it a rule to publish every thing that appeared in any of the journals touching this matter, and we have present our readers with extracts from different sources which may be of service to them.

The first is from the Country Gentleman of the 5th inst. Speaking of "successful plum growing," a correspondent says:—

"I attribute my success mainly to a hereditary strain of Yankee principle, producing a strong propensity to use a jackknife. My trees are mostly grafted on suckers of the native or wild plum, near or at the surface of the ground. The scions take well in such stocks, and grow strong, frequently from four to seven feet in a season. In the spring of the first year, I cut back to two or two and a half feet, and each spring following, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the last year's growth. This causes them to grow stocky, with low bushy heads, and to set thick with fruit spurs. I have trees in different varieties of soil; some in cultivated, some in grass land. All do well. I manure with what is most convenient, without regard to kind or quality, long or short, stable or hog manure, ashes, old lime, soap suds, fish brine, chip manure, or whatever is at hand, plowed in or for top dressing.

The great enemy of the plum tree is the black knot. Now comes the grand question—Black knot, what is it? Is it a disease, or the work of an insect? I will endeavor to answer these questions according to my observations. I consider it to be the work of an insect, with which I have no personal acquaintance except in the maggot state.

From frequent observation combined with practice, I find that June is the time to look for the enemy. There are no black knots, then, of this year's growth, but simply swellings upon the branches. Now use your jack knife and you are sure of your foe. When these swellings first commence, so as easily to be found, the insect is of the exact color of the excrements, and so small as usually to escape detection. Nevertheless he is there. From the middle of June to the first of July, they are easily found, generally two in a knot, varying from 1-20 to 3-8 of an inch in length—the largest in the mean time are leaving their cells. I have found them near by, sheltered by the rough bark, covering themselves with a thin silk-like web. To all who wish to raise plums, (and who does not?) I would say, here lies the secret. Cut green knots, instead of black ones. By following this practice, I have succeeded in raising very fine trees—not a black knot is ever seen on them. A swelling is occasionally found, but it is taken in time to secure the maggot. By this means the insects are reduced to that degree that my trees never suffer thereby. I have trees from 4 to 6 years from the graft, from 8 to 10 feet high, with large spreading heads, bearing the first season from 1 to more than 2 bushels per tree, of most splendid fruit, as many a satisfied customer can testify."

The second is from W. Adair, who communicates his ideas to the April number of the Horticulturist, from which we extract the following:—

He observes that an acquaintance of his, finding that the hens and the pigs which were suffered to run among his plum trees, did not destroy the curculio, he concluded to cover the ground beneath his trees, with fresh horse manure, when the fruit was beginning to form. The experiment was attended with success. The covering is renewed every season, and he is rewarded with good crops for his trouble. He relates another experiment which was eminently successful last season, and he recommends a pretty extensive trial of it this season. It is this:—

As soon as the fruit is as large as peas, take a common paint brush, or a woolen rag, and some fish oil, and cover all of the principal branches and trunk of the tree with oil. He says that the application is cheap and requires to be done only in the season.

He also states that he had the pleasure of examining several trees which had been served in this manner the past season, and they had to be pruned up to prevent their being broken down with the weight of fruit.

Our readers will observe that this is the result of one experiment, and of one year's trial. We do not know what will be the final effect on the tree to cover it with fish oil every year. If it should invariably check the ravages of the curculio, and not hurt the tree, it will be a rare success.

NEWFOUNDLAND "BAKE APPLE,"—WHAT IS IT? A writer in the Scientific American over the signature of J. O., and who dates from St. George's Bay, giving a sketch of Newfoundland, says: "In the marshes is a fruit like a strawberry, of a bright yellow when ripe, it makes a delicate preserve." Can any of our Horticulturists or travelers tell us what this fruit is, and whether it has ever been introduced into New England?

## GRAFTING LARGE LIMBS.

We prefer, in grafting old orchards, to graft the young branches, or suckers, as some call them, which spring out of the limb. Wm. Cone of Troy, Michigan, in a communication to the Michigan Farmer on the subject of grafting and orcharding, recommends grafting the large limbs. He says "when grafting old trees, cut the limbs very close to the body, say from four to six inches. Get your top down, you will soon see the benefit of it. You can never get a fine top from grafts set six or eight feet from the bodies. If you have to cut six inches through there, there is no danger if you set scions enough and keep it covered with wax."

In setting into large stocks, don't split your limbs square across, (but make several splits on the outside centering inward like the spokes to a wheel, Ed.) Be careful to set in scions enough to heal the outside as soon as may be, and you can then cut out what you don't need."

We have never seen Mr. Cone's method adopted among us, but presume where the tree is vigorous and thrifty it would work well. There is one thing we have learned by experience in grafting old trees, whether you graft at the ends of limbs six or eight feet from the body or cut off to within six or eight inches of the body, you must look out to have leaves enough either on the grafts or suckers, during the summer to elaborate sap wood enough to cover or sheath that limb over by the second year at least.

We have seen grafts put into the extremity of an old limb, say four or five feet from the body. All the suckers were then carefully cut off, and kept off through the season. The graft grows well during the first summer, for the layer of sap wood, (alburnum,) made the season previous, conveys an abundance of sap to it.

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## APPLES FOR CULTIVATION.—No. 3.

JERSEY GREENING. The superb apple known here under this name, is worthy of particular notice, and a place on every farm. I have not recognized it as being generally disseminated through the State. It may exist under other names in various localities, but had I passed the tree at less than railroad speed, I think I should have known it.

I received a scion of my neighbor, Capt. Salmon Holmes, about ten years since, and first

grafted a row of trees on the road-wall. The trees had been several years set, and had attained a diameter of trunk of four to five inches. Some of these trees have since produced three barrels of apples in a season. About 300 apples fill a barrel. It is an early winter fruit, though some cells drop them through the winter. It is remarkable as being tender and good for cooking when ripe. All windfalls may be used to profit.

The trees make broad and heavy tops, branch-

ing out in all directions, and bearing a large quantity of fruit.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1855.

## COATING IRON WITH LEAD AND TIN.

It has long been a subject of experiment, to ascertain in what manner, or rather, with what substance to cover iron, which shall render it less liable to rust, and at the same time be as soft and easily wrought as before being covered. Zinc has been used with tolerable success, and iron sheets, &c., are sold under the name of galvanized iron. Experiments of Prof. Callan, of Maynooth College, have led to the conclusion that an alloy made of seven or eight parts of lead to one of tin, makes a much better covering than anything yet used. It is stated that iron so covered, (called stannum plumbate of iron) will answer all the purposes for which sheet-lead, leaden pipes and galvanized iron are employed.

The mixture of a small quantity of zinc with the alloy of lead and tin, with which iron is coated, hardens the coating, but diminishes its power of resisting corrosion. A coating of lead, tin and zinc, however, is found less oxidizable than the zinc coating of galvanized iron. The addition of a little antimony, which is a cheap metal, hardens the coating and increases its power of resisting oxidation and corrosion.

Lead covered with this alloy of lead and tin, is recommended as being preferable to lead, for tubes and other purposes, because it is cheaper, much more durable, and much less affected by changes of temperature, is more easily worked, more easily repaired, and more easily soldered.

It is thought that it will make a better substance to sheath the bottom of vessels instead of copper. These are some of the good properties of iron thus coated. It is at present a new article and has not been put to so many uses as the galvanized iron has, and it requires a longer time of trial to establish all its properties. It promises to be another valuable present from science to the arts.

## RUMORS OF WAR.

For a few days past rumors of a war with Spain have been quite plenty. The N. Y. Mirror says: "A gentleman, resident at Washington, who is positioned to know whereof he speaks, and whose prudence in matters liable to prove 'rumors' is only equalled by his veracity, writes to a friend in this city, touching the relations and designs of our government toward Cuba. He says:—

"The President is bent on war. A large fleet is fitting out to assemble in the Gulf, and then cross to Cuba. The best information believe war will result. Sixty days will decide."

We are inclined to believe that the majority of these rumors are groundless. The news from Spain, since the recall of Mr. Soule, shows plainly that government is on good terms with this country, and ready to make reparation for any injury inflicted by her officers upon citizens of this country—witness the case of the Blackwater. The papers, however, regard the activity at present evinced in fitting out certain vessels of the navy as ominous, and hint in pretty strong terms that their destination is Cuba. War is too serious an affair to be rashly entered upon, and we hope that we may not be called upon to chronicle the rupture of our present relations with Spain. We shall keep our readers advised of the progress of affairs.

**NAVIGATION OPEN.** The Kennebec is now open for navigation from Waterville to the mouth, the ice above the dam having gone out on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and that below here a day or two previous. The Teazer, Capt. Chas. Beck, made her appearance at our wharves on Saturday morning, nicely fitted up and repaired, and will commence her trials soon. The steamer Governor, which takes the place of the Ocean, burst last fall, leaves Boston for Hallowell to-day, Tuesday, and will enter upon her season's work under the charge of Capt. Richard Donovan, late of the Ocean. The Governor is highly spoken of as a quick, safe, and commodious boat, and will doubtless receive a good share of patronage.

Since the above was written, the time of the first trip of the Governor has been changed to Monday next, 23d.

**PLOWS, CART WHEELS, &c.** Any one in the vicinity of Winthrop, or elsewhere, who wants to obtain the best of plows, cart wheels, &c., are referred to the advertisement of E. W. Kelly in our advertising columns.

He is now fitting up Dow's recently improved pattern of plows, which have been highly approved by farmers wherever used. The castings are of good iron, smooth and strong, and the wood work done in a faithful manner and in good style. If farmers speed the plough the plow will speed them, and if they speed a good plow they will make good speed too.

**LOST HIS EAR.** On Friday, 6th inst., two blacksmiths employed in the repair shop of the K. & P. Railroad in this city, named Pollard and Goff, got into a quarrel upon some question, when Pollard struck Goff with a bar of iron, by which he was knocked down, and one of his ears so much hurt that he will lose it. The assailant was arrested, and on examination was bound over for trial in the sum of two hundred dollars. Being unable to find bail he was committed to jail.

**THE CINCINNATI RIOTS.** A despatch from Cincinnati, dated Monday of last week, says: "The new city government was organized and went into operation to-day. Mayor Farren announced, in his inaugural, his determination to enforce the city ordinances. The funeral of Munroe took place yesterday, and passed off quietly. About one thousand persons joined the procession."

No further troubles are reported.

**MUDGE'S WASHING MACHINE.** Our neighbor, L. Whitman, sent us one of these machines for trial on last washing day. It operated with a hand lever, and cleanses by pressure. It worked very well indeed and is a great saving of the knuckles. They are manufactured by friend A. C. Tuttle of North Vassalboro', who would furnish you with one, or a dozen, as you want.

**THE PENOBSCOT OPEN.** The Penobscot river is now open. The Bangor Whig of Monday says:—

"The jam of ice at the Narrows went through on Saturday night, and the steamer Gen. Knox came up to the city at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. A small steam tug, with five or six vessels also came up in the morning. The Daniel Webster and the Boston come up in the afternoon, and leave their wharves for Portland and Boston this morning."

KANSAS. We have received an interesting letter from Kansas. It being too late for this week we shall publish it in our next.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

**GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS.** *Another Party for Kansas.* Another party of about one hundred persons left Boston on Tuesday for Kansas, by way of the Fitchburg Railroad. They were joined at Fitchburg by about fifty persons from Worcester and vicinity.

**Fire.** The dwelling house of Mr. Elijah Jackson, in Pittston, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday 8th inst. Loss \$1800—insured in the Monmouth Company, \$800.

**Maple Sugar.** The Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette says that the crop of maple sugar is that section of the State will be below an average.

The weather has been too cold to be favorable,

and the season is too far advanced now to expect a free flow of sap.

**Naval.** The frigate Portsmouth, which recently arrived at Norfolk, had been assigned upon the Pacific cruise three years, four months and seventeen days, having left Boston on the 16th December, 1851. During her absence she has been five hundred and twenty days at sea, and has sailed more than seventy thousand miles. The pay of her seamen will amount to nearly five thousand dollars. She lost by death nine of her crew, six of whom were men shipped in the Pacific, and whose health was greatly impaired.

**The Victoria Bridge.** The Montreal Advertiser says that it is reported in that city that it is not the intention of the Company to proceed with the Victoria Bridge—want of funds being the excuse for abandoning this undertaking. It has also been reported that a bridge is to be built over the St. Lawrence, but that the locality is to be changed; and that engineers have been looking to the site formerly indicated—at the Island—as the proper one. This is contradicted, by authority, by the State of Maine and other Portland papers.

**An Old Vessel.** The British brig Brothers, a collier, was recently lost on Strangford bar, coast of Ireland. This vessel was built at Barrow, in Wales, in the 1752, and was, when lost, in her 103 year.

**Butter for Boston.** The Detroit Advertiser states that a present dealer in that city shipped fifteen tons of Wisconsin butter for Boston, a few days since.

**The Meredith Bridge Accident.** A letter from Meredith Village says that of the persons injured by the falling of the Town House on election day four have died, and four others are permanently disabled. Nine-tenths of the injuries were slight, and the individuals have entirely recovered.

**Death of Martin Van Buren, Jr.** Martin Van Buren, Jr., son of Ex-President Van Buren, died at Paris, France, on Tuesday 20th ult. He had long been wasting away from consumption, but his death was nevertheless very sudden, having taken place instantaneously while he was seated at dinner.

**The Proposed National Holiday.** A committee of the Pennsylvania Historical Society has submitted to that association a report recommending that the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States be celebrated annually as a national festival by the American people. The anniversary comes on the 17th September—a season when a holiday would be acceptable to any part of the country.

**The Hurl-Gate Taz.** A telegraphic message to Mr. Williams of Cambridge, states that the Hurl-Gate bill in the New York Legislature is dead; the bill, it will be recollect, provided for the laying of a tonnage duty on all vessels passing through Hurl-Gate.

**The Physicians and the Liquor Law.** The physicians of Bangor have met and passed resolutions pledging themselves to co-operate as best they can, with the government of the city, in sustaining and carrying into effect the existing liquor law.

**Opening of the N. Y. Canals.** The Canal Commissioners of New York have fixed on the 1st of May as the day for the opening of navigation on the State Canals.

**The Season in Texas.** The Galveston News says, so late a spring as the present has not been known in Texas for thirty years past. Both corn and cotton have had to be replanted, on account of the bad stand from the first planting.

In many instances, planters have plowed up their ground entirely, and replanted their entire crop. But the drought continues, and there is now scarcely moisture enough to sprout the seed.

**Venerable Bank Note.** The New York Tribune has received a six dollar bill of Maryland currency of the year 1770, which it thus describes: It is a venerable specimen of typography and wood engraving, and in its uncouth corners contrasts strangely with the neat and elegant paper currency of the present day. The endorsement informs us that "to counterfeiter is death."

**Gunning Accident.** Capt. Edmund Drisco, Porter, from Philadelphia, 27th ult., for Boston, Mo., with a cargo of coal, encountered a violent gale 1st inst., off Cape May, and the second at 11 A. M., the schooner Elvira, from New York for Philadelphia, hove in sight and remained until 3 P. M., without being able to render any assistance, when the brig went down, together with all on board. The sea rolled down, and the crew were lost.

**Immense Enterprise.** The magnetic telegraph between Bombay, Madras and Calcutta was opened on the first of February. The whole enterprise embraces a distance of over two thousand miles, and has been completed in a little more than a year. The distance from Aden to Bombay is 2170 miles, so that with the completion of the railroad across the desert to Suez, and the telegraph from Alexandria to Trieste, communication from London to Calcutta can be had in a fortnight's time.

**Treaties Signed.** The President on Monday notified and confirmed a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the Argentine Confederation, concluded at San Jose on the 27th of July on the 27th of July, 1853; and a treaty for the free navigation of the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, between the same powers, concluded at San Jose de Flores, on the 10th of July, 1853.

**A Great Clock.** The largest clock ever constructed has just been finished by Dent for the new Houses of Parliament. The dials are twenty-two feet in diameter; the point of the minute-hand will therefore move nearly four inches every minute. The pendulum is fifteen feet long. The hour bell is eight feet high, and weighs fifteen tons. The hammer weighs four cwt. The clock, as a whole, is eight times as large as a full-sized cathedral clock.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.** A correspondent of the Boston Traveller gives the following statistics of the business at Brighton Market for the quarter ending on the 1st inst. The whole number of bushels was 11,405; stores, 1,290; pair working oxen 134; ewes and lambs, 866; sheep and lambs, 28,600; swine, 4,820.

**FLAX GROWERS.** Those who wish to compete for the premiums offered by the State Society for the encouragement of the growth of flax, are informed that the committee will have the schedule for this department prepared next week.

**GRAPES.** Our friend, Mr. F. Wingate, hand us the other day some Isabella grapes, which were in a tolerable state of preservation. He has a number of vines for sale, healthy and of a good size, which will dispose of on reasonable terms.

**KANSAS.** We have received an interesting letter from Kansas. It being too late for this week we shall publish it in our next.

"The jam of ice at the Narrows went through on Saturday night, and the steamer Gen. Knox came up to the city at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. A small steam tug, with five or six vessels also came up in the morning. The Daniel Webster and the Boston come up in the afternoon, and leave their wharves for Portland and Boston this morning."

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# THE MAINE

## THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York, from Southampton on Thursday last. Her news is four days later.

THE BRITISH.—In the House of Commons, the second reading of the bill to abolish the stamp duty on newspapers passed by a large majority.

Sir Charles Wood stated that it was intended, as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White Seas were open, to establish a strict blockade, which should be put in effect from first to last.

The committee of inquiry into the conduct of the war continued in session.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Plumb moved an address to the Queen praying that in peace negotiations, exclusive rights for the reconstruction of Poland. Lord Palmerston opposed the motion on the ground of a tendency to create further difficulties. The motion was withdrawn.

Advices from Dantzig of the 17th report that navigation had opened there.

The bulk of the British Baltic fleet at Spithead were expected to sail on the 2d.

The British Parliament agreed to Sardinia's request for a loan of two millions—sterling—one million to be immediately advanced from the public treasury, the other in a year from hence, if required.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times states that the Spanish Cabinet have been discussing a strong note addressed to that Government by Lord Howden, the British Minister, on the subject of a religious basis, and it was a question whether the letter should not be returned to its author. Lord Howden got an intimation of the intention, and he threatened, if such an insult were offered, he would within six hours suspend all intercourse with the Spanish Government. A satisfactory adjustment was looked for.

THE WAR.—By advices from Odessa of the 24th, it is stated that the Russians, notwithstanding repeated attacks, maintained their position on Mount Sapochno, from whence their guns play on the French lines and part of their camp. The weather continued fine, and the health of the troops was improving.

The advanced batteries of the British were making considerable progress.

According to accounts received from Russian deserts, the Czar's dead had not been pronounced in Sebastopol.

Our Pacha arrived at the allied camp on the 12th.

On the 13th, the Russians opened fire from the heights of Balaklava, but the English, assisted by Gen. Goyes, routed them.

On the 17th, the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, but were driven back with great loss.

Preparations continued to be made in Constantinople for the reception of the Emperor Mehemet. Meantime both the Empress and her husband visiting Queen Victoria about the 16th of April.

It is understood that the Conference at Vienna agreed upon the first two points, and that the critical third point, on which peace or war turned, the demolition of Sebastopol, then under consideration, was not to be demanded.

Another despatch says, conjectures as to the result are idle.

LATEST. Vienna, evening of the 27th. The state of the political horizon again becomes gloomy. The conference of the previous day on the third point, was anything but satisfactory. Conditions very disagreeable were required of Prussia.

Gortchakoff arrived at Sebastopol on the 29th.

On the 14th, the Turkish cavalry at Bupatoria made a sortie and were repulsed.

On the 17th, three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new Russian redoubts, and were driven back with great loss.

LATER.—ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Steamship America arrived at Halifax on Friday last, with three days later news of the above. We make the following synopsis of news by this arrival:

AMSTERDAM, March 28. A new ministry is formed. At Copenhagen and Elsinore there is still much drift ice.

SPAIN.—A despatch from Madrid of the 29th announces that Espartero had resisted the demand for a democratic modification of the Ministry, made by the leaders of the militia, who assembled in the night, but all attempts at discarding him failed.

HOUSK.—By date to the 15th of February, it is reported that the insurgents besieging Cantón, had taken the Tiger fort and plundered the surrounding villages.

INDIAN FISHERMEN IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. For the Olympia Pioneer of Feb. 10, we learn that Gov. Stevens negotiated a treaty at Nah Bay on the 31st January, with the Indians.

The Indians occupy Neah Bay, the Cape Flattery peninsula, and the coast southward for twenty miles. They are organized into four bands, and number nearly six hundred. They are placed on a single reservation of from four to five sections of land at the Cape Flattery peninsula, and are altogether the most enterprising within the territory. In industry, thrift, and the enjoyment of the comforts of life, they are not approached by any neighboring tribe, southward. They take the whale with harpoons, spear them, and their own invention, in their whale traps, an almost incredible distance from land. They are well supplied with appliances with which to take the halibut, cod, and salmon. Neah Bay is the home of all the youth taken out were smart and active, needing only home influence and restraint to become useful men.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## The Muse.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.  
SALLY CLAIR.  
BY THOMAS HARRISON.

The sun was breaking brightly o'er the meadows and the hills.

The lark was singing sweetly upon the maple tree,  
The whilst of the phœnix, along the winding rills,  
Kissed my heart in gladness as the ripples kiss the sea;

And the gentle winds of heaven—it was long—long ago—

Set all my hopes on tiptoe, so kindly did they blow.

That morning brings back to me the freshness of my youth;

The simplicity of boyhood—the sanctity of truth.

I can see in memory's mirror, my early life in youth,

Looking wiser in its stint of care and older in its truth.

Than the backbayed days of manhood, the cold worldly braw;

With the foibles and the follies that oft beset me now.

Those were happy days of dreaming, days of fre-

edom, days of honest thought,

When all my heart was teeming with a love by gold unbought;

Then caught in life was seeming, but with feelings deeply fraught,

All the wide world was beaming, with one mighty love-light caught

From the instincts of our being, and the lessons by them taught—

All full of golden meaning, and of hopes that come unthought.

That morning I remember—'twas in the month of

April, when the flowers were all in bloom;

The flowers were opening fresh, and the birds were

all in tune;

The winds were playing gently with the leaves among the trees;

The buds were yielding kindly their rich nectar to the bees;

The earth was gaily humming soft lullabies to the air;

When first I gazed upon the face of pretty Sally Clair.

'Neath the foliage of a plum-bush, by margin of the wood,

Sally softly blushing in the spring of woman-hood;

With her bonnet full of plums and her cheeks as full of roses;

And her brown auburn ringlets wreathed round with meadow posies,

In her pride and flush of maidenhood alone she sat and bloomed,

While in reveries of boyhood I mused as one enthroned.

Sally glanced towards me slyly from the corner of her eye;

She took my form and stature, and dropped a gentle sigh,

She saw my quick confusion, and laughed with all her heart,

That a boy so young and handsome should so blush and start;

Her laugh rang out so joyously upon the balmy air—I looked no longer boyishly upon pretty Sally Clair.

With a step assured and manly, I walked up by her side;

While my cheeks mantled warmly, and my heart beat with pride;

I softly pressed, yet fondly, my hand upon her brow;

And she gazed back full kindly into my face, I trow;

I never felt so strangely, from that happy day to this,

As when I knelt a woor, and imprinted one sweet kiss.

Sally loved me none the less for the boldness of this kiss—

Sally failed not to earn the hot blush upon my cheek;

Ah! that dimple in her own cheek, red lip, and smiling air,

Of all beautiful and rare things, were most beautiful and rare;

She knew not, she cared not, how strong might be her passion,

For she was a child of nature, and not a thing of fashion.

How I deemed myself a man, how my bosom swelled with pride,

That Sally should in future be my own, my darling bride,

methought I reigned a monarch, and Sally was my queen;

And all the world was subject, I and Sally were as supreme;

We built a fancy castle, all pillars on the air;

I was the king of fairies, and the queen was Sally Clair.

The greenest groves of myrtle, in their gush of feathered tribes,

The oriental melodies of the ancient lyre scribes;

The rare and radiant beauty of Circassia's fairest maid,

The green and golden islands, with which ocean is inland;

The Naiads, in their coral shade, 'neath their silent crystal lair,

Could ne'er bespeak the happiness of me and Sally Clair.

In those days of boyish dreaming, I enchanted every scene;

I colored every wildwood with Elysian evergreen;

Though Sally was my wood-symp, and I was Sally's lord;

Yet, how I harkened eagerly, to Sally's slightest word.

She was to me the future, of the past I had no care,

For the pride of my ambition was the love of Sally Clair.

Even now, since Time has written his rough wrinkles on my brow,

And the cares of life weigh heavy, my energies to bow;

I sometimes feel a whisper, stealing gently through my soul

Soft sounding, like the far-off notes that through the planets roll;

'Tis not Eolian music, whence it comes I am aware,

'Tis a sweet breath of memory from pretty Sally Clair.

The Story-Teller.

From the *Flag of our Union*.

THE MILL PRIVILEGE:

OR,

How Mr. Tatnall Overreached Himself.

BY SYLVANUS COKE, JR.

In one of the now towns of Maine, some thirty years ago, lived a man named John Tatnall. He was a close-fisted, big man, and never scrupled to make the best end of a bargain at all points within the limits of written law. He never hesitated to make capital of other people's necessities, and any event that could put a dollar into his till was all right to him. Once a neighbor lost a fine ox just at a time when he was in the midst of fulfilling a contract for cutting down and hauling out lumber. The contract was worth a thousand dollars, and he was to forfeit one half of it if he did not have all the logs in the river before the snow melted in the spring. The loss of his best ox would ruin him if he could not make his place good. He knew that Tatnall had plenty of oxen, and he went to him and stated his case. Now John Tatnall had a number of odd oxen which he had bought to place in a drove which he meant to drive to market; so he could have sold one just as well as not. But he saw his neighbor's necessity, and he meant to profit by it. He would not sell unless he could sell a pair, and not then without an enormous price. The poor lumberman begged and entreated, but it was of no avail. There was not another ox to be bought for miles and miles about, for Mr. Tatnall had

bought them all up. The neighbor could not allow his work to lie still, so he paid Tatnall full double what the oxen were worth, and took them away.

Then it was that he happened to think of his odd ox. He knew 'twas better by far than either of those he had bought of Tatnall, and he drove it over to the cattle dealer's to sell it, as he had no use for it. Tatnall offered him twenty dollars for it—just one-fifth of what he had obtained for the yoke he had sold! We will not tell all the conversation and bantering that followed, but suffice it to say that Tatnall got the ox, and that in the end he made a profit of just seventy-five dollars of his poor and hard working neighbor.

That was the character of the man, and all his neighbors knew it. Yet he was respected, for he had money, and many people depended on him for work, though their pittance for such work was beggarly in the extreme. Mr. Tatnall's farm was situated upon quite a large river, and he owned to a great extent on both sides of it. When he bought there he had some faint idea that at some time there would be a mill put up there, and thus greatly enhance the value of his lot, for there was quite a fall in the river where he owned, and a most excellent mill privilege was thus afforded. But he could never build the mill, for he had not the money to spare, nor had he the energy. About two years previous to the opening of our story, some men had come to examine the fall of the river, and they had talked of buying and building extensive mill works. Tatnall knew that if such was done, the value of all the good land about him would be advanced, and he bought up all he could, so that at the present time he owned not less than a thousand acres.

One day in early spring, just as the ice had broken up, a man called on Tatnall, and wished to examine the mill privilege. His name was Lemuel Farnsworth, and he was a young man, not more than thirty years of age, full of enterprise and integrity. Mr. Tatnall accompanied his visitor out to the river, and after examining the premises, the latter expressed himself much pleased with them.

"You can have all you want," said Tatnall's reply,

"the finest privilege in the State. The water cannot fail, and you see there would be power enough to drive a dozen mills."

"I see," returned Farnsworth; "but he did not express all he thought. He merely acknowledged that the privilege was good. 'If I buy here,' he continued, "I should want some forty-five acres of land to go with the water lot, for I should want lumber enough to put up all my buildings, and some besides, of my own, to commence work on."

"You can have all you want," said Tatnall's reply,

"and for a few moments they had a mind to accept Tatnall's offer. They saw that he was going to embark their little all in the enterprise, and that they should have nearly all their money paid out if they gave him such a price for his property. But he cared not for that.

The result of the conference was, that the young men wanted a week in which to consider upon the matter, and make up their minds.

"Very well," said Tatnall, "you can take as long as you like."

"But you will not rise on your price again!" added Farnsworth.

"Don't know about that," was the response. "The offer I have just made is open only for to-day."

The two partners conversed together in a whisper, and for a few moments they had a mind to accept Tatnall's offer. They saw that he was going to take a look at the property, and that all your other property would have been enhanced in value one hundred per cent. You thought we were in your power, and you would overreach us, but you will find in the end that, at least, you have overreached yourself!"

John Tatnall shrank away into his house, and he had a bitter pill to suck upon.

The two young men returned to Simon Winthrop's house, and informed him that they should accept his offer. So papers were at once made out, and "Messrs. Farnsworth, Ridgely & Winthrop" commenced business in good earnest.

The saw-mill was commenced upon immediately, and at the same time men were set at work cutting out the canal. No less than eighty men were thus employed, and the "store" was built at once. The greater part of these men took pay for their work in land, reserving only enough of the timber on it for their own building purposes, and by the next summer those of them who had families moved them in. The grist-mill was put up in due time, and by the second autumn quite a village of snug, warm log huts had gone up. After this, the colony flourished and grew. Great numbers of hands were employed during the winter in fellling lumber, and when it was saved it could be rafted and run out to sea by the high tides of the spring and fall. Those who came to cut lumber saw the nature of the soil when the snow was gone, and they took up lots for farms.

At the end of eight years the wilderness was changed into a village, and Messrs. Farnsworth, Ridgely & Winthrop, were wealthy and respected.

A flourishing village had grown up around them, and the lumber is of the first quality."

"I have seen all that, sir. Now for your price."

"Well, I have thought that if some one would put up a mill there I would sell the privilege, with land enough for a garden and the necessary buildings—say about six acres—for a thousand dollars. And then if you wanted the property, I should want the building spot was superior to that of Tatnall's, and then it left a splendid growth of intervals pine above, which could be easily cut and run down."

As soon as the two young men had fully realized the splendid nature of the discovery they had made, they fairly danced with joy. They set off at once to find the owner, and they found him to be a Mr. Simon Winthrop, a poor, honest man, and the very one whom Mr. Tatnall had so imposed upon in the ox trade.

Mr. Winthrop owned enough land on the river, and the circumstantial upland, for quite a township.

It had been left by him an uncle, and he had moved on to it, cleared a small farm, and had begun now to make quite a comfortable living by getting off the timber, though he had not yet got off a thousandth part of it.

The two partners found him in his house, that very evening, and they commenced by informing him of the trials they had had with Mr. Tatnall. Winthrop smiled as they finished their account, and for the amusement of the thing he related the story of his trade. The millwrights were very soon assured that they had an honorable man to deal with now, and they frankly told him of the remarkable discovery they had made, and at the same time explained to him that the mill privilege upon his land was worth more than double that of Tatnall's. And then they asked him how he would sell the water-power and a goodly piece of land. He first wished to know all their plans, and they freely told him, for they knew that he was not the man to attempt to overreach them. They told him of the saw-mill, the grist-mill, the clothing-mill, and that they should probably put up a store, if people enough moved in to support one.

"Now, how much money have you got?" asked Winthrop. "That is—how much can you raise to put into this place?"

"We can raise just eight thousand dollars," replied Farnsworth.

Simon Winthrop got up and walked across the floor several times, and then he came and sat down again.

"Gentlemen," said he, "if you will put up a good mill, and saw my lumber well, and at fair prices, I will freely give you the mill privilege, and what land you take you shall pay me something near what the lumber is worth on it. But I have no other offer to make to you."

He then asked him how he would be able to pay off any resistance. This bold was followed by a bold, certainly not accidental; for the city Lothario absolutely kissed the bride! This was too much; and the young wife resolved to tell her husband: which she did; when the following whispered colloquy took place.

"John!"

"What?"

"This fellow here, 's kissing me."

"Well, (said John, who was a little shy of the citizen,) tell him to quit!"

"No, John; you tell him!"

"Tell him yourself."

"No, John; I don't like to; you tell him."

The gentleman's a perfect stranger to me!"

Our informant did not know whether the "city gentleman" ultimately received a "no" to his offer, or whether he was to be overreached.

He then asked him how he would be able to pay off any resistance.

"When Bonaparte's army were laying in camp, previous to the Battle of Waterloo, they bitterly complained of the quality of their rations, especially the bread. However, they put up with it as long as they could, when a few men, more daring than 'wolfish,' went to the quarters of the attached Commissariat General, and told him—"if you do give us better rations we will hang you!" The astonished Contractor immediately sought an interview with the Emperor, and told him—"if you do give us better rations we will hang you!"

The two young men went away about nine o'clock, but they felt sure they should take up with the last offer, though upon a thing of such extent they wanted time to reflect.

"Are you in earnest?" asked Mr. Farnsworth.

"I am, most assuredly."

"And for what will you sell now?"

"You may have the whole for twenty-two hundred dollars."

"But, sir," uttered Ridgely, "that is monstrous. The mills may not return us a cent for years. Why, sir, for six years at least,

you will make more by the mill